

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5239

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日五廿月四年十光緒

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 19th, 1884.

壹拜禮

號九十月五英港香

號九十月五英港香

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 16, DUBUZO, German steamer, 521, Schulte, Saigon 12th May, General.—MELCHERS & Co.
May 17, G. G. S. JACOB, Dutch steamer, 1,450, L. Besseling, Batavia, Singapore, and Saigon 12th May, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
May 17, FUSUN, Chinese etc., 1,504, Cross, Canton 17th May, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
May 17, DIAMANT, British steamer, 514, P. J. Stank, Manila 14th May, General.—RUSSELL & Co.
May 17, FUEKHO, German steamer, 3,415, H. Brok, Hamburg 13th March, and Manila 14th May, General.—WILDER & Co.
May 17, ANTON, German steamer, 353, Schroder, Hallow 16th May, General.—WILDER & Co.
May 17, ROSLYN, British steamer, 1,019, Jno. McKelvie, Penang and Singapore 11th May, General.—DUN HEE & Co.
May 17, POSANG, British steamer, 387, J. M. Irvine, Shanghai 14th May, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
May 17, LUTIN, French g-b, from a cruise.
May 18, KONG BUN, British str., 862, Jones, Bangkok 11th May, General.—YUEN FAT HOON.
May 18, ULKES, British str., 1,560, Thompson, Liverpool 2nd April, and Singapore 12th May, General.—BYRNE & SWAN.
May 18, GUTENBERG, British steamer, 229, D. Scott, Pakel 14th May, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
May 18, PERINO, British steamer, 954, Hoorman, Shanghai 10th May, and Ningpo 15th May, General.—SIMPSON & Co.
May 18, PINT, Spanish steamer, 210, P. Blasco, Manila 15th May, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.
May 18, KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,284, Drummond, Kobe 10th May, and Nagasaki 15th, General.—M. B. M. S. S. Co.
May 18, CHAO WOO, Chinese g-b, from Ningpo 15th May.
May 18, DAINO, British ship, from Canton.
May 18, ACTIV, Danish steamer, 268, N. C. Revabach, Hallow 16th May, General.—A. R. MARY.
May 18, SUEZ, British steamer, 1,380, W. M. Dodd, Sydney 23rd April, Brisbane 25th May, and Port Darwin 7th, General.—BRUSSELL & Co.
May 18, MENMUR, British steamer, 2,200, P. Holmes, Sydney 23rd April, Townsville 1st May, Cooktown, Thursday Island, and Port Darwin 9th, General.—GRIN, LIVINGSOON & Co.
May 18, AMOY, British steamer, 514, Wm. Potts, Shanghai 13th May, and Ningpo 15th, General.—SIMPSON & Co.
May 18, KONGSANG, British steamer, 618, Jackson, Canton 16th May, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
May 18, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 783, Christianson, Canton 16th May, General.—SIMPSON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 17, BENXIA, British str., for Nagasaki.
May 17, YANVATE, British str., for Calao.
May 17, GUYARD, British str., for Wooming.
May 17, LEYLO, C. WADE, American ship, for Manila.
May 17, YANVATE, British str., for Shanghai.
May 17, CHAMBER, British str., for Eschow.
May 17, ABALON, British str., for Calao.
May 17, ABATON, British str., for Calao.
May 17, FROELICH, German brig, for Keelung.
May 17, KREMLIN, British str., for Hallow.
May 17, DANVON, British str., for Bangkok.
May 17, FUSUN, British str., for Swatow.
May 17, PING-ON, British str., for Hallow.
May 18, POSANG, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

Per G. G. S. Jacob, str., from Batavia, 30—7 Europeans, and 161 Chinese.
Per Diamant, str., from Saigon—60 Chinese.
Per Diamant, str., from Manila—Signor Marchese and wife, Messrs. Theobald, Pagnoni, Colletti, and Mazzoni, and 4 Chinese.
Per Fushun, str., from Penang—40—41 Chinese.
Per Anton, str., from Hallow—54 Chinese.
Per Greyhound, str., from Peking—12 Chinese.
Per Kong Tung, str., from Bangkok—64 Chinese.
Per Ulkess, str., from Liverpool, 40—Mr. Rowe, and 300 Chinese.
Per Emsy, str., from Manila—One European and 52 Chinese.
Per Kwanlong, str., from Japan—3 Japanese and 4 Chinese.
Per Fushun, str., from Shanghai, 40—H. H. Sui Taitai with family and servant from Ningpo to Canton.
Per Suez, str., from Australian Ports—Mr. Gulland, and 69 Chinese.
Per Fushun, str., from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Guedes and wife, Messrs. Ego da Silva, Moran, and Wadman, Master da Silva, Misses Carvalho (2), and 166 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Kong Tung* reports left Bangkok on the 11th inst., and had fine weather and smooth sea throughout.
The Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru* reports left Kobe on the 10th inst., and had fine weather and smooth sea throughout.
The German steamer *Dubuzo* reports left Saigon on the 12th inst., from Saigon to Cape Verde light Easterly wind from Manila to 16.30 N. fresh N.W. then N.W. wind to port.

NOTICES.

The British steamer *Peking* reports left Shanghai on the 13th inst., and Ningpo 15th, and had fine weather and smooth sea throughout.
The British steamer *Ulysses* reports left Liverpool on the 14th inst., and Singapore 12th May, and had fine weather and smooth sea throughout.
The British steamer *Diamant* reports left Manila on the 14th inst., and Singapore 12th May, and had fine weather and smooth sea throughout.

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INTIMATIONS.

SUMMER HATS.

L. ANNE, CRAWFORD & Co. have now opened their New Stock of
CLOUTIER-MADE PITH SUN HATS and HELMETS.
The "Toni" FELT HATS in light and Dark Drab.
Soft AMERICAN FELT HATS.
NEW STRAW HATS and LAWN TENNIS HATS.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SCOTCH WHISKY, a very fine old Spirit in Square Bottles.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1884.

CONTRIBUTIONS INDIRECTES.

Conformément aux dispositions arrêtées par le Conseil Colonial dans sa séance du 23 Décembre dernier, les personnes qui désirent établir ou continuer sur le territoire de la Colonie un commerce de détail, doivent faire parvenir leur demande en autorisation d'Administration avant le 1er Septembre 1884, accompagnée des plans et indications nécessaires à l'Administration pour l'établissement de la concession et du plan de l'établissement.
La concession aura lieu aux conditions suivantes:
1. La distillerie devra être établie à Saigon ou sur le territoire de la Colonie.
2. Les bâtiments seront construits sur murs de briques, couverts en tuiles, et auront une surface de terrain d'au moins 100 mètres carrés.
3. Un logement convenable composé de deux pièces de des dépendances nécessaires sera mis à la disposition du concessionnaire.
4. La concession sera faite à titre de bail, pour une durée de dix ans, à compter du 1er Janvier 1885.
5. Le concessionnaire devra verser à la Colonie, à titre de loyer, la somme de 100,000 francs par an, payable en deux termes, à savoir: 50,000 francs le 1er Janvier et 50,000 francs le 1er Juillet.
6. Le concessionnaire devra verser à la Colonie, à titre de cautionnement, la somme de 100,000 francs, payable en deux termes, à savoir: 50,000 francs le 1er Janvier et 50,000 francs le 1er Juillet.
7. Le concessionnaire devra verser à la Colonie, à titre de cautionnement, la somme de 100,000 francs, payable en deux termes, à savoir: 50,000 francs le 1er Janvier et 50,000 francs le 1er Juillet.
8. Le concessionnaire devra verser à la Colonie, à titre de cautionnement, la somme de 100,000 francs, payable en deux termes, à savoir: 50,000 francs le 1er Janvier et 50,000 francs le 1er Juillet.
9. Le concessionnaire devra verser à la Colonie, à titre de cautionnement, la somme de 100,000 francs, payable en deux termes, à savoir: 50,000 francs le 1er Janvier et 50,000 francs le 1er Juillet.
10. Le concessionnaire devra verser à la Colonie, à titre de cautionnement, la somme de 100,000 francs, payable en deux termes, à savoir: 50,000 francs le 1er Janvier et 50,000 francs le 1er Juillet.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1. The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
2. The Agents of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct Society for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.
3. Sums less than \$1. or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No deposit can be made more than \$1,500 in any one year.
4. Deposits may be made on behalf of relations, of Trusts, &c., in addition to the Depositor's own account.
5. Persons desiring to save sums less than a dollar may do so by adding clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.
6. Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and draw dividends for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
7. Deposits may be forwarded from the Post Office by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.
8. Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
9. Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
10. Covers containing Pass Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the Bank, may be sent by post, subject to the payment of Postage or Registration Fees by the various First Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
11. Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass Book are necessary.
12. All documents connected with the business of the Savings Bank are exempt from Stamp Duty.
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

WITH Reference to the above, business will be commenced on the 1st May, 1884.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1884.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT 1869.

IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT AT AMOY.

IN the matter of proceedings for liquidation by arrangement or composition with Creditors instituted by JAMESON ELLIS, of Amoy, lately trading under the style or firm of "THE CHRONICLE AND SHIPBROKER," p. 40 of large edition, 849, small edition.

Separate Copies, with Anglo-Chinese Calendar can be had at 10 cents each or \$1 per dozen.

Daily Press Office.

1st February, 1884.

SUN SHING MAIL TABLES.

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SATURDAY, 17th May.
EXCHANGE.

LONDON.—	
Bank Bills on demand	3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/9
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9 1/2
PARIS.—	
Bank Bills on demand	4.69
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.76
BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight	22 1/2
CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight	22 1/2
SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2

LOMOA	Messrs.	Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
OCHOCHOW	Messrs.	Hedge & Co.
KINDIPO	Messrs.	Kelly & Walsh, S'gini.
MAHANGATTA	Messrs.	Hall & Holte.
LINGHAIHAI	Messrs.	Kelly & Co.
NORTHPORT & Messrs.	Hall & Holte and Kelly &	
RIVER PORTS	& Messrs.	Cahill & Walsh, Shanghai.
SAASAKI	Messrs.	The C. & J. Trading Co.
OHIO, OHARA	Messrs.	The C. & J. Trading Co.
OKINAWA	Messrs.	Kelly & Co.
PANAMA	Messrs.	Duff & Pumas & Co.
LAIONG	Messrs.	Crotty & Co.
ANKONGK	Messrs.	A. Bjurling & Co.
NAIPORE	Messrs.	Sayle & Co.
YENANG	Messrs.	Mynard & Co.
ORONDON	Messrs.	J. G. Ferguson.
ORNDON	Mr. F. Algar,	Chumut's Lane.
ORNDON	Messrs.	Goe Street & Co.
ORNDON	Messrs.	Eates, Hendy & Co.
AN FRANK CO.	Mr. L. P. Fisher,	21, Merchants'
NEW YORK	Messrs.	S. B. Pettigill & Co., 37, Park Bow.

Daily Press Office, 26th January, 1894.

work contains more than five times as much matter as any other Dictionary hitherto published. It is so complete, that a reference to its contents enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect *work* will be found indispensable to all persons residing in China, and to the natives themselves. It is a subject fully with which we are so few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. It is a subject in which all the parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot be of valuable assistance.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large and small pages.

LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE is made to purchasers of SIX or more Copies.

LONDON:
J. JOHNSON & Co., 6, PATERNOSTER ROW.

DAVID PRESS, GUZON, HONGKONG.

and will have quick despatch.
Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1894. [397]

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
E 3/3 L L. I. German Bark
"ESMERALDA"
Master, will load here for the above
and will have quick despatch.
Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1894. [384]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
E 3/3 L I. I. British Ship
"FRANK CARVILL"
Master, will load here for the above
and will have quick despatch.
Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1894. [397]

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at the
Agency Office until FIVE P.M. the day pre-
vious to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES—Passengers, who have
paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco
for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six
months, will be allowed a discount of 20 % from
Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year,
an allowance of 10 % will be made on Return
Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, avail-
able for one year, will be issued at a Discount
of 25 % from Return Fare. These allowances
do not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland,
Mexican, Central, and South American Car-
riage should be sent to the Company's Office,
addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Fran-
cisco.

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 cabin, and also excellent accommodation for
 Second and Third Class Passengers.
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 other Australian Ports, apply to
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TRACTS.

THE DISCONTINUED TREE.

Within the forest glad and free,
Though some were hot and winds were keen,
A little pine grew straight and true,
But cold, for leaves, in needles green,
This did not please the little tree,
Which grew, bright green, long to be,
"How pretty my leaves are dressed,
In green gown, crown and all!
But not a child will look at all,
Although I'm growing straight and tall.
Oh, if the wind were not so cold,
I would have leaves of shining gold!"
"Twas night, and all the forest slept,
And with it slept the little tree;
At once it woke with golden leaves,
And was not that sight to see?
"There's not a leaf on all the woods so green
As 'twas," it said, "with leaves like mine."
But long before the day was done,
A heavy shower came that day,
Heard a sad wailing cry,
And when he saw the glittering tree
He gathered all the leaves of gold,
And left the branches bare and cold.
The sapling hid its head in grief,
And mourned its glittering leaves of gold,
"My leaves," it said, "are nicely dressed,
While I stand naked here and cold.
I do not wish again, alas!
Or else I'd wish for leaves of glass."
"Twas night again, and all the forest slept,
And with it slept the little tree;
To wake with leaves of crystal clear—
It was a brilliant sight to see—
"No tree," it said, "like me can shine,
Or have such pretty leaves as mine."
But soon a mighty wind arose,
That turned and tossed the branches all,
As it swept across the wood,
It made the crystal leaves fall,
And morning found them there, alas!
Scattered and broken on the grass.
The evening came a heavy rain,
It looked so dark, poor, and ween,
While all the other trees stood there,
Still glorious in their green of green,
"I'm sorry," it said, "this wind was born,
That I stand naked here like this."
When all things slept at evening,
And woke up at morning grey,
Adorned with young and juicy leaves,
The little tree was glad and gay,
"They're leaves," it said, "I've the same—
I don't want any more of them."
A good cool shower the morning dawn,
In search of fields and pastures fair,
It rained on the wretched tree and herbs,
But all the while about were bare,
It spied our sapling's foliage green,
And not to work and not at all,
Our little tree again was bare,
And only to itself it said,
"No more I'll wish for leaves again,
Or green or yellow, white or red,
I'm sorry I never should complain,
Had I myself been bare again."
It sadly slept at evening,
And at morning woke the tree;
But when the sun came out to look,
And nearly laydied for gloom,
The shadow of its leaf was plain—
Its leaves all were there again.
From the German, by E. B. M. TRAQUAIR.

GREEK FIRE.

At what period the ancient Greek fire was invented has never been definitely determined. There are many writers who place the invention in a far antiquity. Historical details have been adduced pointing to the period of the earlier wars between the Greeks and Romans as the true era of the discovery. But we do not find any certain evidence of the use of Greek fire until the sieges of Constantinople, in the seventh and eighth centuries, through a Father of the Christian Church, writing in the fifth century, gave receipts for making a combustible substance of similar qualities from the compounds resin, sulphur, pitch, pines, turpentine, and the juice of the herb "all-hail." It is related that the true Greek fire was invented by a certain Callinicus, an architect of Heliopolis, in Syria (Baalbec) in 678. The secret of the composition of this artificial flame, and the art of directing its action, were imported by Callinicus who had deserted from the Caliph to the Emperor of Constantinople. From this period until the year 1201 the use of Greek fire was an important element in the military power of the Byzantine empire. The progress of the Saracens was more than once, decisively checked by the destructive action of this powerful and terrible flame. The important art of compounding the fire "was preserved at Constantinople," says Gibbon, "as the palladium of the State; the galleys and artillery might occasionally be lent to the allies of Rome; but the composition of the Greek fire was concealed with the most jealous secrecy, and the terror of the enemy was increased by the mystery of their ignorance and surprise." The accounts which have reached us respecting the properties of the Greek fire are such as to justify the high value attached by the Byzantine emperors to the secret of its composition. It was a liquid, which was propelled by various methods against the ships or engines of the enemy. So long as it kept from their sight, or remained in large masses, the liquid appeared to have been perfectly safe from combustion; but as soon as it was poured forth it burst with an intense flame which consumed everything around—not merely burning upward, but with equal fury downward and laterally. Water not only failed to quench it, but made it burn with new ardour. To extinguish the flames it was necessary to employ, in large quantities, either sand or vinegar. Various methods were employed for propelling the liquid fire towards the enemy. Sometimes it was inclosed in vessels made of some substance, and these were hurled at the enemy by means of suitable projectile machines. It was either, as Gibbon, "poured from the ramparts in large bodies, hurled in red-hot balls of stone and iron, or darted in arrows and javelins, twisted round with flax and tow, which had deeply imbedded the inflammable oil." But the most effective use of the destructive compound seems to have been best secured by means of a species of fire ship, especially constructed for the purpose. Copper and iron machines were placed in the fore part of these ships. Long tubes, fantastically shaped, so as to resemble the mouth and jaws of savage animals, formed the outlet for a stream of liquid fire, which the engine—literally a fire engine—propelled to a great distance. Handengines were also constructed by which the destructive compound could be squirted by the soldiers, Beckman tells us. The secret, as we have said, was carefully kept by the Byzantines. The Emperor Constantine suggested the answer which in his opinion were best fitted to elude the pertinacious questioning to the barbarians. "They should be told that the mystery of the Greek fire had been revealed by an angel to the first and greatest of the Constantines, with the sacred injunction that this gift of Heaven—this peculiar blessing of the Romans—should never be communicated to any foreign nation; that the prince and subject were alike bound to religious silence under the temporal and spiritual penalties of treason and sacrilege; and that the emperor attempted, without the sudden and supernatural vengeance of the God of the Christians," Gibbon adds, "the secret

thus religiously guarded was "confined for about 400 years to the Romans of the East; and at the end of the eleventh century the Pisans, to whom every sea and every war were familiar, suffered the secret without any extending the composition of Greek fire."

This, however, is not wholly true. The secret was preserved, indeed, from the Romans of the West, but the Saracens managed to possess themselves of it very much earlier than Gibbon's account would imply. For at the siege of Thessalonica, in the year 904, the Saracens, who are said by John Comnenus, three liquid fire, by means of which, upon the wooden defences of the besieged, and by this means principally succeeded in capturing the town. In the Holy Wars the Mohammedans freely availed themselves of the use of Greek fire. Gullat knights, who feared little the swords or lances of the Saracens, were terrified by the unsmoking and the lightning-like action of the unsmoking fire, which they hurled forth upon them, and of liquid fire. Joinville tells us that "it came flying through the air like a winged long tailed dragon, about the thickness of a hoghead, with the report of thunder and the velocity of lightning; and the darkness of the night was dispelled by this deadly illumination." It does not by any means follow because the invention of gunpowder rendered the ancient Greek fire no longer a very useful military weapon, that knowledge of the secret of its composition would be of little value. We must remember that the use of firearms rendered the old-fashioned engines, by means of which the liquid was propelled, no longer available, since those who used the engines could no longer venture near enough to the enemy. It was to this cause, we suspect, rather than to any want of efficiency in the compound itself, that the discontinuance of the use of Greek fire should be ascribed. The time had not yet come for making gunpowder itself a useful adjunct to the employment of liquid flame. It is not so clear, however, that the ancient Greek fire was much more efficient than that which has recently come into use. Still, the inquiry into the nature of its composition is not without interest. The Princess Anna Comnena states that Greek fire was compounded of sulphur, resin, and oil. It may be well to dwell on this point, since many writers have been disposed to consider sulphur, or liquid bitumen, to have been the principal ingredient of the Greek fire. Possibly, however, the oil mentioned by Anna Comnena may have been naphtha, and not, as one would be disposed to infer, any of the ordinary vegetable or mineral oils; for the use of naphtha in lamps is of great antiquity. Gibbon writes:—"Naphtha was mingled, I know not in what proportion, with sulphur and with pitch that is extracted from evergreen firs—that is, resin—in forming Greek fire." It is a moot point whether Prior Bacon ever discovered the true composition of the liquid fire. Many suppose that he concealed a real ignorance on the subject an apparently unmeaning answer to the questions addressed to him. Others, however, assert that two of the components of Greek fire were, as Bacon said, sulphur and sulphuric acid, and that the third is to be detected in the logorrhoeic "Lura vop vir Can utrit." We leave this anagram to the ingenuity of our readers, mentioning, in passing, that it contains the appropos words, "vit recedat," but that the extraction of these words leaves us only the combination of "laura" from which it will not be found easy to form a word. Possibly there is a mistake in transcription to add to the anagrammatic difficulty. Many others have tried to elucidate the question. Prior Balfour, Charles du Fresnoy, Danczy, and Joinville—a host, in fact, of commentators, historians, and antiquaries—have all endeavoured to say more or less to the purpose. But the satisfactory solution of the problem has not yet been obtained, nor perhaps is it likely to be. It has been well remarked by a writer on the subject that "gunpowder blew the ancient Greek fire out of the field." But during the American war of 1860-65 it was shown that gunpowder might be used to blow modern rockets into the air. Whether the example will become a recognised military precedent is uncertain. But it has been shown that Greek fire may be blown into a city by means of a suitable prepared shell, and that its destructive properties may thus be made available when the besieging force is four miles or more from the central parts of the city. General Gillmore's shells, in fact, there are difficulties connected with the construction of such shells which, though far from being insuperable, were not wholly mastered by the artillerymen under Gillmore. But that an immense amount of damage was effected is shown by the fact that General Beauregard hurried from the mouth of his cannon denunciations against Gillmore for employing "the most villainous compound ever used in war." That Greek fire will one day be employed as a fearfully destructive agent in warfare seems scarcely probable. Yet, so far from looking forward with dismay to the prospect of such an application for its properties, we may rather, perhaps, consider that prospect with favour to the interests of peace. We may apply to this case the remarks applied by Fuller to the use of cannon—"Though some may say that the finding of such appliances has been the losing of many men's lives, yet it will appear that wars are now fought with more expedition, and that victory stands not so long a loser, before it asserts itself on one side or the other."

THE DIRTY SHIRTS.

The Globe published the following amusing apology:—"Under our 'Subjunctives of the British Army on Monday last, the 'Royal Bengal Fusiliers' were called 'The Dirty Shirts.' We have received, however, an indignant letter, not from the 101st Regiment, on account of the insult, but from a late officer of the 102d, who claims that his regiment and no other has a right to be called 'The Dirty Shirts.' To a civilian the honour, unexplained, seems a doubtful one; but what is it remembered that the 'Royal Bengal Fusiliers' carried the pickaxe in India service, the indignation is natural enough, and we apologise for the error."

A DOG AT THE TELEPHONE.

The unworldly uses to which the telephone has been put are constantly being multiplied in the American press. The latest story from New York is as follows:—"A valuable dog, answering to the name of Jack, had been lost in the streets by his master, who resided at some distance from town. During the evening of the same day a friend of his happened to come across the dog, which he thought, but was not absolutely sure, belonged to the 'Harbottle's' 'harbottle' named 'Jack,' the animal, whose ear had been brought into contact with the apparatus, responded by a bark of recognition and demonstrations of joy, which removed all uncertainty as to his identity with the missing dog. The intelligent brute, it is said, could not be induced to leave the office, believing, evidently, that his master had come by the same route as he had done, so he was kept there until the owner arrived to take charge of him."

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